SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1853. NO. 54.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell—and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.

March 22, 1853. 36—

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L.L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2, 1853. 48—

BOOKS.

MODERN State Trials, revised and illustrated with essays and notes, by Wm. C. Townsend, Esq., recorder of Macclesfield, 2 vols. 8 vo.

Church Dictionary, by Walter Farquar Hook, D D. Vicar of Less, sixth edition revised and augmented.

The history of the Church of England, by J. B. S. Carmithen, B. D.

The history of Nero by Jacob Abbott.

Historical and critical essays by Thos. DeQuincy, author of confessions of an English Opium-Eater, &c., &c, 2 vols. 12 mo.

Poems by Mattie Griffith, now first collected.

The Australian Captive, and the gold regions, being fifteen years in the life of William Jackman, with various illustrations, edited by the Rev. J. Chamberlayne.

Agnes Sorel, a novel by G. P. R. James.

Clary Moreland by Emerson Bennett.

Harry Muir, a story of Scottish life by the author of Mrs. Maigaret Maitland, &c., &c.

Beatrice, or the unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of modern accomplishments, modern society, &c. &c.

The Dean's Daughter, or the days we live in. by Mrs. Gore, author of Mothers and Daughters, the Banker's Wife, &c., &c,

Villette, by Curier Bell, author of Shirly, Jane Eyre, &c., &c. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

April 26, 1853. 47—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, or illustrations by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, Scenery, relics, and traditions of the war for Independence, by Benson J. Lossing, with several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing & Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the authors, 2 vols. Royal octavo.

Hand Book of Universal Geography, being a Gazetteer of the World, based on the Census of the United States, England and France for 1851, Edited by J Carey Cailicat, A.M.

Memoirs of the Queens of Henry VIII, and of his mother Elizabeth of York, by Agnes Strickland, complete in one Volume.

Nick of the Woods, or Jibbenainosay, a tale of Kentucky, by Robert Montgomery Bird, M. A. author of "Calavar," "The Infidel," &c.

A stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April, 2853. 47—

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2nd, 1853. 48—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub,. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bnnk of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G*

Releigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. BIGGS & Co. take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the Public in general, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer goods consisting of a fine lot of French and English Cloths, Cassimers and vestings of the latest style. A beautiful lot of white Silk and Satin vestings, and Cravats for Balls and Parties. White Linnen Drilling and Navy Duck, for Summer Pants.

All kinds of Ready Made Clothing both of their own and of Northern Manufacture, very fine and cheap. Also Youths and Boys Clothing, and dressing gowns.

Fine Moleskin and Beaver, black and Drab Hats of the very best manufacture.

The latest style dress Shirts of the most approved cut. Gauze, Silk and Marino undershirts and Drawers for Spring and Summer.

Gloves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats and Stocks, in great varieties.

Their stock will be constantly supplied, with the latest arrivals. The very finest assortment of Tailors trimmings on hand.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. All garments made to order warranted to fit.

Call at No. 10,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

April 11th, 1853. 42—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,

French worked Muslin undersleeves,

Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,

Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,

do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,

do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.

Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,

Imitation do do do

Lisle do do do

Bobbin do do do

For sale by W. S. McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Thou hast a charmed cup O Fame.

"Like to the Pontic sea!
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont,"

So the undying fame, bright as the "blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow'd 'deservedly accorded to those

TRULY FORTUNATE & WELL KNOWN

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Will "keep due on," until their popularity extends from the "icy Capes of Labradore," to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, and until the Hosannas of a Universe extol their name in one prolonged shout that shall *frighten the reign of chaos, and startle scared echo from her caverned sleep.*

IN LAZY APATHY LET STOICS BOAST.

The grateful praise duly received from every section of the Country, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these farfamed and popular Lottery Agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them "praises are wages." The immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

Trnly Lucky and Far-Famed Lottery Agents,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Have accomblished by presenting to the public *monthly* a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of

Legal and Responsible Lotteries,

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the Country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of May, we enjoin those, whose expectation were not *fully* realized in April, in the language of the Poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt:
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out."

READ THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE!

In package of whole tickets, the Brilliant Prize $50,210, in Grand Consol, Lottery of Maryland, Cla I, was sent per mail to an old correspondent in Virginia.
$26,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$15,000 in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.
$11,000, in package of whole tickets sent to Georgia.
$8,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$29,000, in package of quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$12,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Ohio.
$9,000, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$5,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for May, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. May.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
2	$25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
5	25,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
10	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00
11	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	58 00
16	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
20	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	46,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	40 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	80,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	32	120 00
31	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 30, 1853. 46—

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IF not disposed of before Tuesday of May Court next, privately, I shall expose to public sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated near the Central Rail Road Depot. The Dwelling House contains six rooms and a Pantry.

At the same time, I will sell a vacant Lot, well enclosed, situated immediately adjoining the Central Rail Road Dept, beautifully located and well adapted for building purposes—either for Private Residences, or a Public Eating or Boarding House.

Also, several vacant Lots near the Central Rail Road Depot, bordering the Town Corporation.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the balance in six months—purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date. WM. F. COLLINS.

April 19, 1852. 45—ts.

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains,

J. BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

RECEIVED this morning:
50 Plain Black Grenadine Silk Vests.
50 Figured " " "
100 Fine Black Satin "
100 Plain White Marseilles "
100 Figured " " "
51 Farmers' Satin, (a new article,) Vests.
Cheap for Cash. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, March 31st, 1853. 39—

PROCTER is this day in the reception of a fresh supply of fine Fancy Cassimeres. Also, Blake and Fancy articles for the neck, and a large quantity of dress Shirts. He has also received that Grey Cassimere which has been so often enquired for.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.

April 18th, 1853. 54—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Emb'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security. without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing heretofore in the name of Williams, Haywood & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment or close their accounts by note.

A. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD,
OHN R. WILLIAMS.

April 14th, 1853. 43—

The undersigned will continue the Drug business under the name of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD and keep constantly on hand a large and general supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 14th, 1853. 43—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.

April 19, 1853. 44—

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be put on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, Cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery, F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs. Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist. At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 25—w3m.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the citizens of Raleigh is respectfully solicited to the new Gutta Percha and India Rubber Pumps just put in operation near the corner of Hargett and McDowell streets, in the rear of Dr. Miller's office. As to description and merits, the pump will speak for itself. The right for the balance of the State will be sold upon the most reasonable terms by

A. G. BABCOCK,
at Mr. Roland's.

May 3, 1853. 48—3t

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clot Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Go

[From Arthur's Home Gazette.]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His Election by the House of Representatives.

The struggle for the vacant Presidential chair shook the Union; it kindled strifes and gave birth to parties which are not extinct among us; with these it is not my province nor my purpose to meddle, but it was my lot to see the issue of the contest, when it came to its head and was decided, blow by blow, on the high places of the field. The hall of the House of Representatives exhibited, on that eventful day, such a spectacle as never had been witnessed in this country, such as the world never saw. There being three candidates for the Presidency, and neither of them having received the constitutional majority giving him a title to the office, that crisis had arrived which, in all other countries, has been decided by the sword; but which, having been contemplated as possible by that band of men, (inspired they surely were with a wisdom not their own,) who framed our happy Government, had been provided for by the peaceful expedient of taking the choice out of the immediate hands of the people, and committing it to their own representatives, acting, not as one amalgamated body, but in their separate capacity, as the delegations of the respective States; each united delegation casting one vote.

As the day appointed for the election approached, the excitement of the public mind became intense. Washington was crowded. Nightly caucuses, and the most anxious calculations, occupied the leading men of each of the three parties. So evenly were they balanced, that after the most exact scrutiny had been gone through with, after the probable vote of each individual man had been set down with as much care as if the whole result depended on his individual suffrage, it was concluded that the result would very possibly turn on a single vote; and when the morning of the decision had actually come it was generally understood that that vote was in the hands of a wealthy, upright and amiable, but not very firm or vigorous, member of the New York delegation. He had given his promise to vote for Mr. Adams; but the eager, agitating, anxious question was, whether he would remain firm to that pledge.

The Hall was prepared for the process of the election by placing seats for the respective State delegations, each having a separate table, in the semicircular open space in front of the Clerk's table. Before the hour for taking their seats there, they were to be seen walking about in little bands, or seated in groups, earnestly conversing in a low tone, every mind being occupied in the result of the election. Each party was sanguine of success. Bets were staked to a large amount. The most confident predictions were uttered, and by some of the excited and unscrupulous partisans without, most ferocious threats were uttered. A second Missouri contest was expected. None counted on less than forty ballotings; some said the election would occupy weeks, perhaps months, while others said that no choice would be made, but that Congress would break up in a *row*.

To a patriotic mind it seemed as if all the evil powers who sought the ruin of free Government had gathered together at Washington, and were hurling through the troubled air. Many persons carried concealed weapons, as expecting some violent outbreak. The bar-rooms of hotels and eating houses were crowded with guests, whose aspect boded no good to the country, or the peaceful progress of the government. Many a heart that loved American regulated freedom trembled in view of the untried experiment, now for the first time to be attempted. Amid such luguries the day of election came. Every avenue leading to the Capitol was filled with people, all whose faces looked in one direction, and were filled with one common expression of grave and interested curiosity. Into the galleries which surround and overlook the hall of Representatives not an additional human being could by possibility be forced, and the staircases, quite out of sight and hearing of what was passing within, were crammed with watching multitudes, hoping against hope, to gain, by some good chance, or by dint of patience and of physical strength, a glimpse at least of the exciting scene.

It had been proposed, in debate, on the day previous, that, during the election, the galleries of the hall should be closed, as they could at best accommodate but a handful of those who were anxious to witness the scene; but Mr. McDuffie, (then a prominent member of the House,) warmly denied the right of Congress to exclude people from witnessing, if they so pleased, the acts of their own representatives, in a matter, especially, so vitally affecting them all. And when it was suggested that the admission of so great and excited a crowd would inevitably be productive of disorder, he sprang up, and in tones which reached through the hall and galleries, pledged himself for "the orderly deportment of the People while looking on such a scene." His appeal was too popular to be successfully resisted, and the doors were thrown open accordingly.

It was an imposing spectacle. The circular lobby outside the bar, (and into which none are admitted but privileged persons whose right is specified by law,) as well as the *ingia*, or open area behind the columns of the rear of the Speaker's seat were filled with members of the Senate, ex-Governors of States, military and naval officers, (those only, however, who had received votes of thanks by Congress for meritorious service.) foreign ministers and their attaches, Judges of the Supreme Court—in a word, with all whose envied distinction it was to pass the vigilant scrutiny of the doorkeepers, now doubly vigilant, and all upon the *qui vive*. A restless movement of the members within the bar, and a general murmur like the alarmed hum of bees when their hives is disturbed, gave token of the state of feverish anxiety which prevailed throughout the body. Could any revealing spirit have opened to human view the hopes, the fears, the boiling passions, which tumultuated within those fierce bosoms, how would the painful interests of the scene have been yet further heightened in intensity!

At length, the Speaker's hammer fell. A dead silence instantly prevailed, and the respective delegations assembled and took their seats around the tables prepared for them.

It was my privilege, from an elevated position on the right of the chair, to enjoy a full view of all the groups; and I have preserved a rude and hasty sketch which I caught of their positions while the first ballot was proceeding. Each delegation appointed one of their number to act as Chairman, collect their votes, and report the result. The delegations voted by pluralities. Whoever, in each, received the most votes, was reported as the choice of that delegation. There were twenty-four of the groups; and when the votes had been gathered in each, they were called upon to report, which they did in succession, *viva voce*, commencing with Maine. The silence was like that of a sepulchre. Men's breath was suspended, as State after State uttered its voice; and oh, can I ever forget the moment when the Speaker, standing up in his place, declared in a clear, sonorous voice, that seemed to pierce through bone and marrow, that "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next ensuing."

Then arose such a shout from the galleries as seemed to lift the very dome of the hall. Mr. McDuffie, (whose candidate had been defeated, whose eager hopes were blasted, and whose personal pledge for the good order of the assembly was remembered by all,) sprang in much excitement from the ground, and in a voice that rang above all the tumultuous plaudits of the spectators, cried, "Mr. Speaker! I move that the gallery be cleared!" The question was put and carried. "Yes," said a foreign minister to another who stood by his side, "but how are you going to do it?" A natural question enough for a European, ignorant of the country and the people. Here were no guards; no gens d'-armes; not even a constable; how was the order to be executed?

He soon saw, and while he gazed, seemed penetrated with speechless wonder. No sooner had the Speaker given the order, "The Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the galleries," than an active, slender young man, of graceful form, and with a brilliant black eye, darted from his place, and mounting, (I did not see how,) the broad stone cornice which runs all round the hall in front of, and below the breast-work of the galleries, motioned with his arm to the dark, dense, and almost suffocated mass of human beings before him, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, the Speaker orders the galleries to be cleared; you must retire—clear the galleries." And at his word, like a flock of quiet, passive sheep, when the gate of their pen is thrown open, out went the entire crowd, without a word of complaint or remonstrance, and in an incredibly short time, not a soul was left behind. The foreign minister lifted up his hands in amazement, and exclaimed, "What a government! What a people!"

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

For some time past we have been regaled at intervals, with confused and unsatisfactory accounts of a rebellion in China, but what it was all about we venture to say but few of us "outside barbarians" knew little or nothing at all—though we heard of rebel armies of 50,000 strong; of captures of cities; of defeats and hanging of leaders, &c. However, when news comes to us that the great city of Nankin, with a population of some four hundred thousand souls, has been reduced to subjection by the insurgents, and that Canton, even, the greatest commercial emporium of Asia, with something like a million of inhabitants, is in danger of falling into their hands, it is a matter of importance to look into the history of the war and its details. An article in the London Times gives us about the most intelligible idea of the Celestial Revolution, from its inception down to its newest and most important phase, that has yet met our eye.

From this it would seem that the overthrow of an Empire may be the result ere long, disturbing the interested commercial relations of England and the United States therewith. We have a heavy and growing trade with China, both directly to New York and California, which the contiguity of the latter to that Empire must rapidly increase as well as produce other effects in our relations and intercourse with that people in the feature. The political design of the rebellion is involved in obscurity. The dethronement of the reigning Emperor, however, it is not the avowed object. He belongs to the Mantchoo Tartan dynasty, which subdued the Chinese two hundred years ago, and has held the throne ever since. Some pretender—who, or what he is, does not appear—is among the insurgents, and he is to be made king, not emperor, in case of success.

The revolution has been of several years growth, and the London Times, in its history of it, says:

The rebel army advanced by slow degrees and with incessant fighting from the southern provinces, steadily gaining ground, and augmenting their own forces not only by the volunteers naturally attracted to a successful cause, but by compulsory levies from the districts through which they passed. In November last they had got to Woo-chang the capital town of the central provinces, standing on the great river Yangtsee, the Tagus of China; from which important position they could descend upon Nankin, distant by the river some 500 miles. At this time their army was computed to exceed 50,000 men, and it was thought that the Emperor could not array against them anything like an equal force. Our reports, indeed, informed us at that time the utmost consternation was prevailing at all the towns between Woo-chang and the capital, nor will the reader, notwithstanding the lack of intermediate details, find any difficulty in now comprehending the despatch to the effect that "Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels on the 19th of February."

The remark appended to this announcement, that nothing but European intervention could maintain "the Emperor on his throne," is curiously characteristic of our reputation in the East. It is hard, however, to say with what pretext or even motive such an intervention could be exercised. The mere substitution at Pekin of a dynasty which nobody comprehends for another which nobody understood, could not be likely to exert any material influence on European transactions. As far as we can discern, the rebellion appears, if not to have originated, at any rate to have proceeded on the assumption, that the whole country was misgoverned, overtaxed and generally oppressed.

"The declarations of Tien-ton and his supporters have uniformly promised a fairer system of imposts, and a better administration of justice, as the consequence of their success, and it seems that deep dissatisfaction was generally felt at the existing state of affairs. With a domestic revolution thus created it could certainly not be the interest of any foreign power to interfere, for, excepting on the opium question, it is altogether improbable that any change of dynasty at Nankin could affect the commercial relations between British and Chinese. The reasons for disquietude on our part would be found, if we are not mistaken, rather in the non-completion, than the completion of the revolution described."

Thus it will be seen that the Times, as yet, appears not to favor, particularly, European intervention, but further remarks, significantly enough:

"It must be remembered that the recent extension of the disturbance to some of the chief tea districts may produce consequences which were escaped while the contest was confined to the more southern or central parts of the empire."

The Friend of China, however, urges that it is for the interest of European powers to come to the rescue of the Emperor. It is urged that were the present dynasty subverted, and a state of anarchy ensue, the preservation of quiet on her frontier would afford Russia plausible grounds for interference, if not for annexation. Forty thousand Russian troops could probably hold China Proper more easily than the same number of English hold Hindostan.

The latest advices from China to the 22d of March show, however, that the fall of Nankin, with the rebels within a few marchas of Shanghai, threatening it with their 50,000 men, had aroused the young Emperor to energetic endeavors to meet the emergency. He had issued an edict, calling upon the people to unite in his behalf, and detailing the military defensive operations to be pursued; and he has levied a tax on opium, to replenish the treasury and promised favors and rewards to those who should aid him with money to supply the sinews of war. He admits that, during the three years he has resgned, his utmost efforts have been unavailing "to restore to his people the blessings of peace;" but he attributes the frequency of their reverses to a slothful and trifling spirit.

It appears that Sue-Kwyng-Tsin, appointed by the Emperor to the chief military command of the combined attack which had been ordered on the rebels, has been worsted, and has fallen, according to some accounts, by his own hand, according to others by that of the enemy. *Baltimore Sun.*

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND. Under this caption, the Ledger makes some very sensible remarks which we copy, and to which we especially refer all who are just setting out in life. A wise economy is a very different thing from sordid penuriousness; while the latter should always be condemned, too much cannot be urged in behalf of the former.

"It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was trite, for it was but Franklin's, in another shape: "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day even is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only is so much richer than him who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars. Every sixteen years ten cents a day becomes six hundred dollars; and, if invested quarterly, does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well then, John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man, who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much. But he knew that, in making such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy, which would constantly keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and when, on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went to." To save is the golden rule to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor-house.

THE HEBREW GENEALOGIES IN THE BIBLE.—*Genesis, ch. 5.* The Rev. Dr. Cumming says, curiously, that "it is a remarkable fact that the names which are given in this chapter of memoirs and epitaphs, when literally translated from the Hebrew, contain a prophecy of the gospel of Christ, each one conveying a great and blessed truth. "Adam is the first time, which means, 'man in the image of God;' Seth, substituted by;' Enos, 'frail man' Cainan, 'lamenting;' Mahalaleel, 'the blessed God;' Jared, 'shall come down;' Enoch, 'teaching;' Methuselah, 'his death shall send;' Lamech, 'to the humble;' Noah, 'rest,' or 'consolation.' It is thus that if you take the whole of the names, and simply in the order in which they are recorded, you have this truth stated by them: 'To man, once made in the image of God, now substituted by man frail and full of sorrow, the blessed God himself shall come down to the earth, teaching, and his death shall send to the humble consolation." This is just an epitome of Christianity."

CUBA. The May number of "De Bow's Review of the South and West," contains an article on this subject, well worthy an attentive perusal, as it is a matter which will enter largely into the consideration of our foreign relations, and must shortly engross the attention of the American people.

It argues in favor of an independent government for that Island, free from the control, either direct or indirect, of any other power. It consequently heartily approves of the rejection of the tri-partite convention, proposed by Great Britain and France to this country, and speaks of *that act as one* upon which "*there seems to be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the course pursued by our Government.*"

In the prosecution of this subject, the writer remarks:

"We think we are warranted in saying, that the almost entire public sentiment of the United States is against any other than a fair and honorable acquisition of Cuba, no matter how desirable that acquisition may be. Such are the views which the debates in Congress and the diplomatic correspondence of our government show to be the prevailing public sentiment of the country. Hostile expeditions against the Island of Cuba, made with a view of wresting it from the crown of Spain, do not meet with the sanction either of the government or people of the United States.

Many of our statesmen anxiously desire Cuba, and are willing, as they themselves say, to give an extravagant price for it; but there are none of any character who wish to violate our treaty stipulations, and to obtain it by unfair, clandestine, and violent means."

He then makes the enquiry—whether it is not the true policy of European governments, to abandon their colonial possessions on this continent, and to permit them to become independent?—and, applying the case directly to Spain, and as a strong argument in its favor, says:

"One of the main objects of colonization is the extension of commerce, for, by the establishment of foreign colonies, the mother country not only finds an outlet for a portion of its surplus population, but also enlarges its commerce and extends its trade. But when, in the course of time, it is ascertained that these objects will be better accomplished by recognizing the independence of the colonies, and permitting them to establish a government of their own, then any wise government will pursue this course. After the colonies become independent nations, they will naturally, on account of their sympathies with the mother country, be more apt to trade with her than any other nation; if she has pursued a wise, liberal, and just course towards them. This is owing to the fact, that, though they be different governments, they are similar to each other in tastes, feelings, laws, institutions and race, and although two nations, they will be in many respects one people. We, therefore, believe that many of the European governments will eventually give up most, if not all, of their colonial possessions, finding the expenses of maintaining them greater than the profits derived from them as colonies. Such, we think, is even now the position of Spain in reference to Cuba. The expense of the large naval and military establishments, which Spain finds it necessary to keep in Cuba, together with the other expenses incident to the government of the island, are now, perhaps, almost as great as the revenues derived from the island. Were Cuba Independent, all this heavy expenditure would be dispensed with, and her commerce with Spain, as well as with other nations, would be greatly increased. The people of Cuba, being of Spanish origin, would naturally prefer trading with Spain, rather than with any other nation, if she would pursue a liberal course towards them, and would permit them to become independent."

The balance of the article goes to show how Spain may hasten a war with the United States, and thus lose Cuba, while urging, in the present posture of affairs, the unsatisfactory reasons for the annexation of that Island to the United States, how much more so, then, should Spain pursue the policy indicated and agree to acknowledge the independence of Cuba—and concludes:

"We hope Cuba will either remain a colony of Spain or become independent. We are not one of those who think national progress consists alone in accessions of territory. The proper improvement of that which we now possess is of more importance than unlimited extension. Commerce and not conquest is our true policy.

We, therefore, think it would be the true policy of our government, as well as of the governments of Great Britain and France, to use their efforts to prevail in Spain, either to modify her policy towards Cuba or to establish its independence."

FAST EATING. A writer in a late number of the Phrenological Journal, upon the application of Epicurean Philosophy, concludes as follows:

Sometimes when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste, I feel like exclaiming, what a pity, that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor, broken hearted dyspeptic!

Let your present suffering teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn sin and suffer on, and be miserable still and let it be forever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until or unless he has sinned.

But it is objected to, I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so. Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This, so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down to the table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour; dismissing everything else, put yourself in a calm state, and stopping short, eat not a mouthful, until your flurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement; then why feed yourself when over excited, stiffer with business or muscular labor. Cool off first, if it does takes an hour; then begin by small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chesnut and smacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful, and this rich taste of your food will, of itself draw off your mind from your business haste, whereas if you sit down in your hurried state of mind and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

The rule inadvertently, but effectually contains another, to prevent overeating, namely:

Stop eating as soon as your food has lost its rich, fine luscious flavor; that is as you have to coax an appetite by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c. Lastly, always begin your meals with the daintiest article; partly because your appetite has been once stated, to rinkle it by rich food is doubly bad; first, on account of the food; secondly, on account of its being eaten when the stomach is overloaded; a remark which must strike the *common sense* of every one who has this scarce article, at least an article seldom brought to the table.

A MODEL RAILROAD. The Concord Railroad, 36 miles long, has been in operation over ten years. In that time no passenger has been killed or seriously injured upon it. Six large passenger and four immense freight trains pass over it daily. Most of the employees [meaning servants] have been connected with it from the commencement. They not only know their duty, but take care to perform it. The immunity from accident on this road may be attributed to the thorough manner in which it was constructed, the caution with which the trains are run, the promptness of the switch-tenders and signalmen to do their duty, and, above everything, the care taken to have the machinery of the locomotives, the running-gear of the cars, &c., examined carefully as soon as a train stops, and if found deficient, or out of order, immediately thrown aside or put into the machine shop to be repaired by a corps of skilful and efficient machinists, who are not surpassed in this or any other country. The Concord & Nashua Rail Road is a model road in this respect, worthy to be generally copied after in these days of frequent and heart-rending railroad disasters. *N. H. Patriot.*

EXCESS OF GRATITUDE. The Cincinnati Commercial says that William Lloyd Garrison, in a speech before the anti-slavery meeting, lately held in that city, boasted that he stood *outside* the Union, and *thanked God that he was not recognised as a Christian!*

AN INTERETTING CHARACTER. An Indian was ordained to the work of the ministry by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in Troy, New York, last week, who to attend the Convention, *walked six hundred miles in snow shoes*, accompanied by his wife and child.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The great gun—the only gun in fact—of the Whig leaders in this District, seems to be the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. They tell us that with these proceeds we can build railroads, establish schools, and ensure general prosperity. Just what they used to tell us would be effected by a United States Bank and a High Tariff, without which the country was doomed to inevitable destruction. But we have progressed and prospered without either of these measures; and we think we can very clearly prove that we can continue to progress and prosper without this distribution—in fact, that such distribution would not at all advance the prosperity of the country, but on the contrary, retard it.

The manner in which the argument in favor of this distribution is put is well calculated to deceive the unwary; and the usual resort to it is by no means complimentary to the intelligence of the people, for when properly understood we think there will be but few in favor of it. For instance, we are told that North Carolina is going in debt for internal improvements, and that her literary fund is too small to accomplish its design. So far, true. Then, say these Whig leaders, let us divide the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several States and North Carolina will draw enough to build her railroads and put her system of free schools upon a firm and efficient basis. Why not? It sounds well, it looks well—what is the objection to it? We will see.

Our government is now in debt, and besides the annual expenses this debt must be paid. This requires a large amount of money, and it must come from some source. Why not apply the funds arising from the sales of public lands to this purpose? This is what we understand to be advocated by the Democratic party—a measure dictated by economy, by justice and by every consideration of policy.

Suppose we divide these proceeds among the States: then the expenses and the debt of the general government must be paid either by direct taxation or by an increase of the tariff. In either event it will only be putting money into one pocket and taking out as much or more from the other. And the fingers that perform these kind offices of addition and substraction will naturally retain some of the proceeds, thereby lessening the amount they put *in* and increasing that they take *out*. Sound policy, then, demands that these proceeds shall go into the public treasury and be disbursed as other moneys in defraying the expenses of government and paying off its debt.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is but an indirect mode of accomplishing that which the people of the South have already condemned, viz: a high tariff. This was once a measure avowed and advocated by the Whig party, but the people rejected it. None now dare advocate it directly and openly, and it is sought to be foisted upon the country in an indirect manner, and with a deceptive show of generosity and liberality. But the film of sophistry is too thin, and the disguise will be torn off and the same old monster, a High Tariff, will stand revealed in all its naked deformity.

It will be seen that we have not touched the constitutionality of this subject, about which there are, to say the least, many grave doubts; and as a safe rule, Congress should never exercise doubtful powers. But even if there were no constitutional objections, expediency stands opposed to any such distribution.

The Whig party has been driven from its Gibralter of a United States Bank, from its San Juan de Ulloa of a High Tariff and has now rallied its remaining forces behind the weak and tottering fortress of Distribution. One fire from the old Democratic cannon will demolish this fortification, and again scatter its defenders to seek some other protection. We invite them into the Democratic fold, where alone they can find peace and safety.

Salisbury Banner.

BRYANT AND LONGFELLOW. In a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Ampere continues his American "Promenade," having returned from Cincinnati to New York by the Erie Railroad. We translate one of his rapid sketches of men and things in this city. He says:

"Mr. Bryant is the Democratic poet, and the poet of New York, as Mr. Longfellow is the Whig poet, and the poet of Boston. Each of them has his enthusiastic partisans, who are sometimes unjust toward the rival of their favorite. I shall endeavor to avoid these prepossessions, and to remain impartial. Like Longfellow, Bryant is an English poet, born in America. I should say that, in regard to poetic form, Longfellow is the more European, and Bryant the more English. The first has received the imprint of all the literatures of Europe, and especially of the German literatue. The other is more exclusively under the influence of the English literature. He has not that kind of originality which gives his rival a familiarity with the most different classes of poetry. Mr. Bryant, although he has translated poems from the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and German, has before his eyes only the models of the mother country. It would seem as if he had wished to vie with the cotemporary poets of England, and to take his place among them as an American poet. In his poem of *The Ages*, he has employed the old Spenserian stanza, as reproduced by Byron in Childe Harold; but if compared with Longfellow, Bryant is the more exclusively English in form, he is perhaps the most American in substance.

He often treats of national and patriotic themes. * * * * I met with Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Bryant under very different circumstances. Longfellow received me with a graceful hospitality, in an elegant abode, in the midst of works of art and souvenirs of every country. I found Mr. Bryant in the office of his newspaper, covered with dust, and with the busy air of a man who is engaged in a struggle. This accidental circumstance describes two destinies and two poetic tendencies—the Whig, a professor and a man of the world, preserving in the bosom of a quiet life the sereitny which breathes in his verses—the Democrat, an honourable and decided public man, mingling in action, in strife—the one more European, more complete—the other more American, more concentrated; the one original in the diversity of his inspirations, the other powerful by the intensity of a small number of sentiments, thrown into a mould not so new, but in fate, perhaps, more individual; the first cosmopolite is some degree like a German, the second national like an Englishman: both Americans at heart and in popularity."

THE FALL OF AN EMPIRE. The Chinese Empire which according to its own historians, dates so far back that it might as well have had no beginning at all, now seems to be in a very precarious situation. The sacred and celestial Emperor, the brother of the Sun and Moon, is now cursed with a set of subjects who care little or nothing for himself or for his high-sounding titles. There must be contagion in modern progress. The Chinaman never could have *invented* the idea of revolution. He must have caught it from some American or European. He is the last man in the world, who would be suspected of a disposition to indulge in any such excitements; but now that he has begun, he seems determined to carry the affair through in good earnest. Our readers are already informed that Nankin has fallen in the hands of the rebels. They also threaten Shanghai with a force of fifty thousand men. The general impression is that the Emperor must abandon his throne. He has just lost Krozing, his Commander in Chief, and has exposed his weakness, by issuing a proclamation calling on the people for help. He has legalized the opium trade at moderate duty, and a newspaper, misnamed the "Friend of China," hints that if England or America will help to keep him on his throne, a hard bargain can be drawn with him in regard to the opium or any other trade. This looks like a great bribe, but it will scarcely be accepted.

If this rebellion should finally triumph, and that it will seems almost certain, the old exclusive policy will be abandoned and China will take her place with other civilized nations. The effects of such a change on the commerce of the world is incalculable.

Richmond Enquirer.

A Washington letter says: A singular case had arisen in connection with the Department of the Interior. Robert B. Williamson, formerly a clerk in the department, having charge of the disbursements on account of the census fund, was removed by Secretary Stuart. Upon an examination of his accounts it appears that he has retained in his hands six thousand dollars of the government money on the plea that he had a right to charge commission on his disbursements. Of course such a position is perfectly ridiculous in a clerk. We understand Governor McClelland has determined, that if the money is not repaid at once into the treasury, he will cause Williamson to be criminally prosecuted, under the provision of the sub-treasury law.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1853.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I do not know how it is with others, but, to me, there is something melancholy and sad in the burning of our Philadelphia gas; in its eternal isochronal brightness. Change is so common to all earthly things, and the changes in one thing, so consonant with the changes in another, and in all others, that the shortest cessation is remarked, and often with fear and trembling. I write all night long by our matchless gas, and when the "eye of Heaven" awes every thing else into passive submission, that tiny but brilliant blaze still blazes on. When it is first lighted, it often dazzles the eye, but that is more the fault of the eye than the light—the former, but not the latter, is a creature of change. I frequently combine the two, the candle and gas lights, so as to obtain an agreeable medium, until the eye becomes enured to a stronger. I am doing so now, and for the purpose of elevating the candle, I have resorted to an an empty champaigne bottle. This latter, besides other advantages, has no shoulders, and the light falls directly down upon my sheet. Now, passing from the light to the bottle—but this deserves a separate paragraph.

Did you ever ask yourself why that delectable beverage was corked up in a vessel of this peculiar shape? If in the bright days, the days of steam and caloric, which I trust is in store for you, you should ever find yourself in Bordeaux in France, some one in the practice of turning an honest penny by showing the elephant, will propose taking you to the Madamis vineyard, a well known establishment about twenty miles from the city. Go along, and you will be paid for your pains. This beautiful spot, you will then perceive, is the fatherland of all the genuine champaigne that ever reaches this country. When fairly within the wilderness of vines, and with but little preparation from surrounding objects, you will pass down a plane into the bowels of the earth, until you find yourself at the mouth of an interminable vault or tunnel, extending, in a straight line, as far as your eyes can see. This you will find ventilated and lighted, and of quite sufficient width to allow your carriage to pass on, without disturbing the silent, galle-like operations forever going on, on the other side. The walls, from the floor to a convenient height, you will find presenting a regular and endless succession of champaigne bottles, or rather bottles of champaigne, one row above the other, and every bottle with the neck downwards. These are again divided into vintages, are placed in particular sections, in reference to their respective degrees of maturity. The refining process is something after the manner which I will barely hint at now, by way of preparing you for the examination.

When the wine is expressed, it is immediately bottled, and placed in the new vintage section of the vault, as described, mouth or cork downwards. In two or three days, the lees or tartar begins to settle down upon the end of the cork, the gentle slope of the neck of the bottle, facilitating the operation. At the same time, the gases which give to the mature wine its detonating vivacity, are forming, and, of course, occupy the bottom of the bottle then uppermost, or rather the circumscribed groove, around the bulb which intrudes from the bottom. When the cork is covered to the thickness of perhaps an inch, the laborers give the whole vintage a "turn," or rather the "first turn." This is a delicate operation, and a laborer, to do it well, must have served at least his seven years at the business. He takes his smoking bucket of hot corks, swung about his shoulders, and begins upon the bottom row, always finishing that throughout the whole vintage, before interfering with the next. His business is, and he does it to a decimal, to abstract the old cork and insert the new one, without changing the position of the bottle, or losing one drop of wine within; nor must he even agitate the gas that may have been evolved at the upper part of the bottle. This operation is repeated after intervals, made longer and longer as the lees disappear, until the wine is matured. At the final corking, a sponge is inserted, and the neck wiped out, also without losing a drop. It is then taken from the shelves, packed in baskets, and is ready for market.

The vintages referred to here, are not made every season; about once in five years the crop fails, and not a single bottle is secured. The failure of the grape crop, however, only means so far as the vintage of wine is concerned; the grape crop in France never fails. In my horn book days, I was surprised to find that the reported failure of the grape crop, was always attended with a decided depression in the brandy market. I now understand it better; under unfavorable circumstances, the grape spots, or acidulates, and being thereby unfit for wine, is passed over to the distillers, and, of course, creates a plethora in the brandy market. In this connection, the seasons of beautiful France are made the source of constant speculation. A brandy operator in Bordeaux or Rochelle, besides watching the seasons like a hawk, will employ a dozen runners at perhaps ten cents a day, to examine and report upon the vineyards. These untiring pedestrians, not unfrequently perform a circuit of thirty-five or forty miles a day, in the course of their business, and fortunes upon fortunes are hazarded upon the correctness of their reports. If one of them should state to his principal, that the grape is decidedly ascidulating, the operator will seek the first opportunity to sell short; precisely in the same way that stocks are sold at the exchanges. The gist of the transaction is in the rise or fall, and an amount in money changes hands, corresponding with the difference.

I have said that a failure of the grape crop increased the production of brandy, and that a good crop diminished it; this is true when speaking of the legitimate cause and effect; the substantial course of things has recently undergone a great change. The hard flavoured article turned out by yours and other country distilleries, in the United States, is taken by the refiners in this city and New York, and converted into what is called sweet spirits; that is, the Alcoholic solution, without a particle of original taste. This, in some way or other, finds its way into France, and after being barely inoculated with Cognac, returns to this country, pays its duty, and goes into consumption. So, you see that no change of seasons in France will hereafter materially affect that prolific source of speculation, folly and crime, the brandy market.

I really forgot what I intended to write when I commenced this letter, but that circumstance of itself will satisfy you that there is nothing very interesting on hand.

S. H.

Our readers may ask who is the Duchess of Sutherland? She is a handsome woman, and is in tolerable preservation, at the age of fifty. She has been a grandmother several years—having married off her daughters, all of them handsome and healthy, at early ages. She was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria for several years, and is her personal friend. The Duke of Sutherland is nearly twenty years her senior—a tall, thin, silent man, with light hair and sandy whiskers, and much different from his younger brother, the Earl of Ellesmere, who is dark-complexioned and well-looking, as you may judge by glancing at a print of Landseer's "Hawking Party," in which the Earl is the prominent male figure. The Duchess of Sutherland is one of the Earl of Carlisle's sisters. *He* visited the United States ten or twelve years ago, when he was Lord Morpeth. It is very odd that he, and all the male members of his family, should be extremely plain in features, while the females have been noted for their beauty. Earl Carlisle's grandfather was a poet and a playwright. In "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" mention was made of "The paralytic pulings of Carlisle;" and, some years later, Byron (who was his cousin and ward, and hated him) wrote a severe epigram, which may not have got into print on this side of the water. Carlisle, on one and the same day, had subscribed a thousand pounds to some charity, and published a sixpenny pamphlet. Byron thus commemorated the noble event:

"Carlisle subscribes a thousand pound
Out of his rich domains,
And for a sixpence circles round
The product of his brains.
'Tis thus the difference you may hit,
Between his money and his wit."

Sunday Times.

John Adams once remarked that New England had four institutions, any one of which would have led to national independence. These were: the Congregational Church, the Town Meeting, the Volunteer Militia, and the Free School.

Humboldt, the philosopher, derides the ides of magnetic table-moving, and advises those who have consulted him on the subject to "try their chaff upon some younger bird."

AMERICAN HARDWARE, &C.
E. P. TABB & CO.
HEAD OF THE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving large additions to their stock, by almost every arrival from the East, which having been purchased at the cash discount prices, they are enabled and determined to sell as low as articles of a similar quality can be bought in the Northern cities. Their assortment comprises

Cotton, Wool, Horse and Negro Cards,
Long and short handle Manure Forks,
" " Shovels and Spades,
Box and screw up Coffee Mills,
Wire and Hair Sieves and Searches,
Cotton Leading Lines, Bed Cords,
White Hemp Rope, assorted sizes,
Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Hide Whips,
Broad and Narrow Axes, Adzes,
Fancy Steel Blade Garden Hoes,
A full assortment of Hollow Ware Castings, embracing Ovens, Pots, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs, Griddles, &c.
Also a general assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Needles, Pins, Combs of every kind,
Tooth, Hair and Shaving Brushes,
Fancy Soap, Snuff and Shaving Boxes,
Bone, Fancy Gilt, Porcelain and Pearl Buttons,
Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, Purses,
Silver, Brass, Steel and White Metal Thimbles,
Looking Glasses, &c.

April 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN WARES, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

WHOLEALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &c.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
E. P. TABB & Co,
HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

HAVE received per ships Currituck, Star of the West and Conqueror, their Spring importations, comprising a full assortment of
Elwell' Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes,
Best C S Spades, Trace, Halter and Backband Chains,
Long and short handle Fry Pans,
Table and small Cutlery, a great variety.

To which they invite the attention of purchasers, pledging themselves to furnish every article as low as it can be purchased in the Northern cities.

April, 26, 1853. 46—w3w.

VALUABLE WARREN LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for sale his valuable lands lying in the Counties of Warren and Halifax, situate 14 miles from Warrenton and 8 miles from Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, containing 4,400 acres. These land are equal to any in the County of Warren for the pro duction of corn, wheat, and tobacco. About 700 acre of the tract is bottom land of a fine quality, one half o which is cleared and thoroughly canalled and drained the other half is in original forest and heavily timbered There is a sufficient quantity of cleared land on the tract, mostly fresh, to work fifty hands to advantage. The tract can be conveniently divided into three farms. It is unnecessary to give an extended description of these lands, as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. The subscriber being anxious to sell, will submit to a sacrifice to effect a sale; therefore persons wishing to invest capital in real estate would do well to examine these lands.

In my absence Mr. Evans will take pleasure in showing the land and making known the terms, which will be accommodating. S. A. WILLIAMS.
Warren County, N. C., May 9, 1853. 50—8tw.

HARRIS'S BAKERY.
**NORFOLK, VA

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

One square, 6 months, 14 lines to a square,	$10
" " 12 " " "	$18
Two squares, 6 months, "	$15
" " 12 " " "	$25
Three squares, 6 " " "	$20
" " 12 " " "	$30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements. These will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charges.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Standard has a large and constantly increasing subscription list. It circulates in all the towns and counties in the State, and is read by farmers, mechanics, miners, merchants, ship-owners, turpentine-getters and distillers, lumber-men, and by professional and business men generally. Advertisers will, therefore, consult and advance their own interests by seeking public attention and favor through these columns.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1853.

MR. EDWARDS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Edwards dwells at some length in his Address, upon what he deems gross inequality between the Senatorial Districts; and he arranges the figures to show that "it takes *four* or *five* voters in some Districts to make *one* in others"—that is, Onslow, for example, with 861 voters, 5,005 white inhabitants, and 7,040 federal population, has as much political strength as Wake, with 2,663 voters, 14,177 white inhabitants, and 21,123 federal population. Again, he shows that, according to the present Senate basis, the West, with 45 Counties and 336,720 white inhabitants, has but 22 Senators, while the East, with 37 Counties and but 215,754 white inhabitants, has 28 Senators. This is the old Whig argument on the subject, as advanced in 1848. It is no argument against Free Suffrage, but only an excuse for not sustaining it. Onslow has a Senator, but her people, non-landholders as well as fifty acre men, pay the taxes necessary to entitle her to it—or she may obtain it by a surplus of taxation from New Hanover or some other adjoining County; and Wake, though she has but one Senator, pays nearly enough taxes to create three Senators. Mr. Edwards is well aware of the fact that the surplus of taxation is transferred from County to County in assigning the fifty Senators, and that the whole amount of taxation forms the basis of the Senate. Taxation being the basis of that body, and the Eastern Counties paying more taxes than the Western, they have of course more Senators. Is Mr. Edwards disposed to complain of this arrangement? He says he is not, but then he uses it against Free Suffrage. Wherefore? What has it to do with Free Suffrage? Will the establishment of equality between free white men at the ballot-box, increase the disproportion between Onslow and Wake? Will it give the West more Senators? Certainly not. It will give to all classes in the community the same rights at the Senatorial box which are now enjoyed by the fifty acre men at *both* boxes; and it will but carry out the principle that taxation and representation should go together. How? All classes are taxed to create Senators, and yet but one class is permitted to vote for these Senators. Representation in this case, so far as the ballot-box is concerned, is confined to a favored few. What right has a tax-payer, not the owner of fifty acres of land, to instruct a Senator? What might a Senator say to such a person if he were to attempt it? "Sir, you have no right to control me. I am chosen for the District, it is true, because you, and others like you, have paid taxes upon real estate, negroes, and money at interest; but you could not vote for me, and I am not, therefore, responsible to you. Instruct the Commoners." Well, he turns to a Commoner, and he may reply, also, that he is very much obliged to the person for his support, and will do the best he can to carry out his wishes; but he adds, "I am responsible, too, to the fifty acre men, for they gave me a large vote, and I must, therefore, look somewhat to their views."

Mr. Edwards appears to be alarmed at the idea of establishing equality between tax-payers at the ballot-box. He indulges many forebodings on the subject, and says if the friends of Free Suffrage should succeed in their efforts, "they will have uncaged the lion, with the vain hope of arresting him in the work of destruction." The Senate basis, he thinks, must inevitably be changed if Free Suffrage is established; indeed, he argues to show that "if Free Suffrage shall become a part of the organic law, the same marked disproportions in the population of Districts—the same manifest irregularities in the allotment of power will be found to exist in regard to the Senate, as existed in regard to the Commons before the reform of 1835." We have already shown that the basis has no connection with the question of Free Suffrage except in this, that as all are taxed to make up the basis, so all ought to be allowed to vote; and we cannot perceive how a demand by a section for an increase of *political power*, can be at all strengthened by the mere extension of *suffrage*.

Another view of the subject, however, will show how idle Mr. Edwards' fears are in this respect. No bill to alter the Constitution can pass the Senate, nor can a bill calling a Convention pass without the concurrence of *two-thirds* of that body; and Mr. Edwards has himself shown that those most interested in effecting this change, have but 22 Senators. Twelve Eastern Senators must, therefore, desert the interests and misrepresent the wishes of their constituents, before there can be any danger whatever on this score.

One of the leading features in Mr. Edwards' Address is the importance of securing protection to *property* in the organic law; but he seems most strangely to have overlooked the fact, that property is amply protected in our present Constitution. One branch of the Assembly—the Commons—is established on both persons and property—slaves; and the other—the Senate—*entirely on property*, or rather on taxation, which is the surest evidence of property. What greater or better protection could property have? *These things are the corner-stones—the foundations of our government.* They cannot be changed, we repeat, by less than a two-thirds vote of both Houses. Whence, then, these fears on the part of Mr. Edwards? Here he fails in his argument, and this failing him, the whole superstructure falls to the ground. If property be not protected, and amply protected in the basis of the Senate and of the Commons, *what is it?* Let our friend answer that question.

Mr. Edwards says he entertains no distrust of the capacity of man for self-government. We regret that he placed himself in a position requiring him to say that, for in this country it is taken for granted that all have confidence in the popular power. But with this feeling of confidence in the masses, how can Mr. Edwards still insist upon a discrimination between free white men at the polls? Surely he cannot believe that one class in our State would unite to harass and oppress another; for if so, the class thus uniting would at once establish, by its own act, the fact that the persons composing it were not qualified for self-government. No man is fit to govern himself who cannot keep his hands off the rights and property of his neighbors. Again, no class in this country has a right to command "the lion," whether caged or "uncaged." The people, composed of non-landholders and landholders, are the sovereigns. They can laugh at classes and class legislation, and they will have none of it either in Legislatures or in Constitutions. If classes—if peculiar or exclusive interests could control or restrain them, they would not be free or competent for self-government. There is no power above them but their Constitution for the time being, and no power beneath them, for they are one, and all in all. They can do and undo and no man shall question them; they can put up and set down, and there is no appeal.

But we have no wish to prolong this discussion. We engaged in it only as a matter of duty, and because a reply appeared to be expected. We are quite willing, now and hereafter, merely to state the question and leave it with the people. It is so well understood by them that explanation is out of place, and so clear in the great principle it carries with it that argument is almost unnecessary. Mr. Edwards has not only missed the target, but the board itself. His ball whizzed in space, striking no one. The "younglings" have proved, in many cases, older than himself, while the "sages and fathers of the church," Mr. Macon included, have risen up in judgment against him. We have the authorities, the facts, principle, and the votes of the people on our side; and thus fortified, we shall enter the next campaign with the assurance that, happen what may, Free Suffrage will triumph. We shall have occasion, in that campaign, to perform our humble part in defending it against the insidious objections of its opponents, and of enforcing its importance upon the people; and we are, therefore, the less inclined to continue this discussion.

We cannot, however, conclude without making a few suggestions to the friends of the measure: Stand together, friends, and go for the measure as you have heretofore advocated it, by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls. See to it, in all the doubtful Counties, that Senators *pledged to the measure*, are elected. Vote for no man who takes ground against it; and *direct your attention especially to the Senate*, for the Commons will take care of itself. Do this, and you will not only triumphantly elect the next Governor, but you will ensure for Free Suffrage at least one hundred votes in the Commons and forty votes in the Senate. A Convention is impracticable, but Free Suffrage can be had without it. Unite, and you will triumph; divide, and the advocates of exclusive privileges will prevail.

THE STITH COPPER MINE.

We have just read the Report of Dr. Charles T. Jackson on the Copper Mine of the North Carolina Copper Company, and we are pleased to find that the highly favorable opinion entertained by all of the value of this mine, is fully confirmed by this eminent Chemist and Geologist. Dr. Jackson made a thorough survey of the mine in April last, and measured the vein in it at all accessible places where it was exposed; and in concluding his Report he says it is "*the richest and best known Copper mine in the Atlantic States, and one of the most productive since its opening was made.*"

Dr. Jackson is Assayer to the State of Massachusetts and to the City of Boston, and State Geologist to Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, &c. The opinion of such a man is of great value; and that opinion, it is seen, is conclusive as to the richness and superiority of the Stith Mine.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest intelligence from Europe by the steamer Africa.

The debate in the English Parliament on the rocket affair, fully exculpates Kossuth from all connection with the matter.

The empress of France has recovered from her late indisposition. The legacies of Napoleon the Great, amounting to 200,000 000 francs, will not be presently acted upon, though they are regarded as claims on the honor of the empire.

Cotton had improved slightly, and the demand was fair. Breadstuffs had declined; tobacco was in good demand at previous rates; turpentine had declined.

MR. DOBBIN. The Norfolk Argus learns that Mr. Dobbin contemplates leaving the seat of government, in a week or ten days, on a temporary visit to his residence in North Carolina, to arrange his private affairs. He will take Norfolk in his route, and stop a day or two for the purpose of making an official visit to the Gosport Navy Yard, and also to inspect the vessels of the exploring squadron for the North Pacific, &c., now rendezvoused in that harbor, in the success of which he feels a lively interest.

☞ Queen Victoria, it is stated, on receiving the news of the melancholy accident which resulted in the loss of President Pierce's only son, personally wrote a letter to Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, in condolence with the President in his sad affliction.

☞ Mr. Thomas W. Dewey, of this City, has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State in Charlotte, in place of Mr. W. A. Lucas, elected Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We learn that George D. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham, is a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to R. C. Puryear, Esq., the federal candidate. The Sixth District is composed of the Counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander, and Ashe.

This is the District in which the Hon. J. P. Caldwell resides. It is well known that, in relation to the slaughtering of Mr. Fillmore and the nomination of Gen. Scott, he pursued a course which drew down upon his head the indignation of the more unscrupulous of the federal leaders; and in the Whig Convention recently held, he was set aside, without the slightest allusion to his name or services, and Mr. Puryear nominated as the candidate. Mr. Caldwell, who had been placed by the people as a sentinel on the watchtower at Washington, and who was in a position to judge accurately of the nature and tendency of passing events, perceived that all was not well; and this fact he proclaimed to the people in order that they might be at once upon their guard. He saw that the nomination of Gen. Scott had been effected by the Freesoil wing of the Whig party, with Seward as fugleman and leader—that Webster and Fillmore had been sacrificed to appease the anti Slavery feeling in the Whig ranks North; and, seeing this, he refused, though a Whig, to raise his voice for the nominee or to sustain him at the polls. Instead of being held to account, *by Southern men*, for such a course, and proscribed, he ought to have been applauded and sustained by a re-nomination to a seat in Congress, where he has shown himself a firm defender of the peculiar interests of his constituents. It has been, for years, the policy of Whig leaders in this quarter to sacrifice independent Southern rights' Whigs to gratify the vengeance of Northern Freesoil Whigs; and even now, when the Whig party is pretty well disbanded, and when the ties between the fragments in the two sections appear to have nearly worn away, the policy alluded to is persevered in—the victims are still brought forward and the axe of doom still falls.

We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the Democrats of the Sixth District would have given Mr. Caldwell a cheerful support, if he had taken the field; but he has declined to do so, and they are, therefore, deprived of the pleasure of evincing their appreciation of his manly and independent course.

George D. Boyd is a man of no little experience in public life, and possessed of a sound judgment and excellent common sense. One of the people, he feels as they do, and understands their wishes and their wants. He has been true, at all times, to the honor of his country—*he* has never approved "Mexican preambles," or given his sympathies to the public foe. He is a Republican of the old school, and if elected to Congress, will go there—not as the representative of cliques or combinations—not over the head of such a man as Joseph P. Caldwell, but as the *people's representative*; and in addition to this, his triumph in this contest must be, under the circumstances, a vindication by a generous and high-minded people of the character and motives of the late representative; whereas, the election of Col. Puryear will be construed by the *federal* Whigs as a fixed and final approval of the Convention which dealt so summarily and so unjustly with Mr. Caldwell.

The contest will be warm and close, and the friends of Mr. Boyd, if they would ensure his election, must put forth every effort. We call upon every Democrat to bestir himself—to reason with the people—to rouse up the lukewarm—to appeal to the Southern right's men, and make preparations for inducing every voter favorable to Mr. Boyd to be present at the polls. A *full* vote, under the circumstances, will be a triumph. Is there a Democrat in the District who is disposed to incur the mortifying self-reproach of having, by his apathy and indifference, contributed to the defeat of our candidate? We do not believe there is. *Work*, then, brother Democrats, and the day will be yours. The friends of Gen. Pierce, of both parties, have recently carried the Congressional elections in *Whig* States; and the feeling which led to this result is as strong here as in other quarters. We have every thing to encourage, and nothing to dishearten us. A Whig majority of a few hundred is not to be seriously regarded at a time like this. *Effort* will overcome this majority, but it must be earnest, continued, unflagging effort. Your candidate will perform his duty fearlessly, faithfully, constantly; sustain him as one man in the contest and at the polls, and you will have no cause for subsequent regret.

The Professional Man who dares wear a threadbare coat until he is out of debt, was in town yesterday. A very good looking but melancholy sort of a man he was, and no wonder. At the book-store the salesman suggested the advantage of cash payment, and taking the package home one's self, over trusting it to bungling porters who don't know how to make change properly on delivery. The sexton of the church he attended gave him a back seat, and spoke of the poor ventilation of the upper part of the room. His landlady was very much crowded with boarders, and could scarcely find a seat for him at the table. His lady acquaintances found him so thin and reduced that with difficulty they recognised him, and after his introduction could not feel as familiar as of old. It was surprising how many of his old companions, who formerly had leisure enough, had become men of business, and suddenly remembered pressing engagements as he met with them. A clerical friend, who knows him thoroughly, says that he fancies singularity, loves to be noticed, and is evidently proud of his shining raiment. He left town this morning by the early boat.

New York Times, 14th.

THE TROUBLES IN NEW MEXICO. It is said that official despatches have reached Washington, from New Mexico, giving reasons for Gov. Lane's course, which have not been heretofore presented. It is explained that Governor Lane's seizure was consequent upon certain outrageous proceedings on the part of the authorities of Chihuahua, in seizing upon and impressing American citizens, under peculiarly oppressive circumstances.

It is said that a special bearer of dispatches has been sent to Santa Fe. An additional military force will be put in requisition to maintain the alleged claim of the United States to disputed territory in New Mexico.

A Boston correspondent of the New York Post says that Caleb Cushing has presented a claim of $10,000 against the estate of Daniel Webster, for money lent. The attempt to pay off the incumbrances upon the estate of Daniel Webster by subscription, in order that it may be preserved in his family, according to his last wishes, appears to be finally given up, as demands against it continually accumulate.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A friend, who was in attendance as a member, has kindly furnished us with a sketch of the proceedings of the Medical Society of North Carolina, which held its fourth annual meeting in Fayetteville on the 17th instant.

We learn that there were between thirty and forty delegates and members in attendance, representing the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Cumberland, Montgomery, Richmond, Chatham, Caswell, Granville, and Wake.

The Annual Oration was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Baptist Church, to a large audience of both sexes, by Dr. James H. Dixon, of Wilmington. Dr. Dixon, we learn, displayed much research and a clear understanding of the subject (Respiration) upon which he spoke.

Several Resolutions were adopted, among them one appointing a committee consisting of Doctors Thomas, Harriss and DuPre to solicit a small contribution from each member of the Society for the purpose of procuring a suitable stone to be presented to the National Monument in the name of the Society.

Committees were appointed upon the practical branches of the profession, to collect local information on the subjects mentioned and communicate the same to their Chairmen, who are to present, at at the next annual meeting, in their reports, the results of experience thus furnished. The following gentlemen are the Chairmen of the respective committees: Practice of Medicine, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Raleigh; Surgery, Dr. N. J. Pittman, Rocky Mount; Epidemics, Dr. Owen Hadley, Richmond Co.; Obstetrics, Dr. W. G. Thomas, Wilmington.

The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Dr. James H. Dixon, Wilmington: Vice Presidents, Dr. N. J. Pittman, Rocky Mount; Dr. J. G. Ballyers, Washington; Dr. J. G. Tull, Newbern; Dr. A. D. McLean, Robeson: Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover: Treasurer, Dr. D. DuPre, Wilmington: Orator, Dr. J. B. Jones, Chapel Hill: Delegates to the National Medical Convention, Dr. C. E. Johnson, Raleigh; Dr. Edmund Crudup, Franklin; Dr. L. Frink, Brunswick; Dr. W. W. Harriss, Wilmington; Dr. C. F. Dewey, Goldsborough; Dr. C. C. Covington, Montgomery. The committee on nominations—Drs. McKee, McRae, and Hadley—were also added to the delegation.

Drs. Bellamy and Ennett, of New Hanover, Dr. McLanahan, of Chatham, and Dr. James Philips, of Edgecombe, were elected honorary members of the Society. A resolution was adopted appointing one of the honorary members to read annually before the Society an essay upon some scientific subject. Dr. J. F. McRae, Sr., of Wilmington, was appointed to read the first essay at the next meeting.

We learn that the President, Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell, on retiring from the Chair—having served his constitutional term as presiding officer—delivered a beautiful and touching valedictory address to the members of the Society. The President elect, Dr. Dixon, was then conducted to the Chair by Drs. Williamson and Hill, when he returned his thanks in handsome terms for the honor conferred upon him.

We learn that on Wednesday evening the members of the Society, (together with a number of invited guests) were entertained by Dr. Benjamin Robinson, Jr., at his residence, in the most elegant and hospitable manner.

The next meeting of the Society is to be held in Raleigh on the second Tuesday in May, 1854.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

SATURDAY, May 21st, 1853.

Agreeably to the call of the Intendent, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall, to devise ways and means for the accommodation of the State Fair, to be held in or near this city, in October next:

On motion of Ex-Gov. Manly, the Intendant of Police was called to the Chair, and James M. Towles appointed Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Manly being called on, very forcibly stated the object of the meeting, and the great importance of making arrangements for the occasion, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the central position of Raleigh, and the convenient access to it, render it the most suitable location for holding the annual Fairs, provided for by the State Agricultural Society.

2d. That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is the special duty and interest of the citizens of Wake county, and of this city, to contribute liberally to the procuring of a convenient lot, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and fixtures for the proposed exhibition.

3d. That the commissioners of the city be respectfully requested to make an appropriation out of the city fund to this object, and that its great importance will well justify borrowing the money, and an increase of taxes, if necessary.

4th. That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, who shall, together with such committee as may be appointed by the City authorities, acting in general concert with the Wake County Agricultural Society, have power to procure a piece of ground near one of the Railroad depots; to fix upon the plan of the buildings, sheds and stalls, and to solicit contributions to pay for the same; to make all necessary contracts, and appoint sub-committees to aid them in the performance of any of these duties.

5th. That the title to the ground, to be procured by purchase or lease, should be vested in the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, for the use of the N. C. State Agricultural Society.

On motion of Major Nixon,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the sum of five thousand dollars should be raised for the purposes herein expressed; that the interests of the city of Raleigh require that the corporate authorities should subscribe $2,500 of this sum, and that the residue be raised by the Wake County Agricultural Society, and by voluntary contributions from the people of the county.

The Chair appointed the following citizens, viz: Ex-Gov. Charles Manly, Jere Nixon, John Hutchins, E. P. Guion and James M. Towles the committee under the fourth resolution.

It was ordered that the Secretary of this meeting furnish the Intendant of Police with a copy of these resolutions, and that the city papers be requested to publish them for the information of all those who take an interest in the matter.

W. D. HAYWOOD, *Ch'n.*

JAMES M. TOWLES, *Sec'y.*

☞ Other State papers will please copy.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

ONE OF A THOUSAND MILLIONS.

Dream not, complacent, thoughtless man,
That heaven of thee takes special care,
Or swerves from its impartial plan
To give thy lot a better share.

For full a thousand millions more
The showers descend, the sunbeams smile,
On each far continental shore,
Each lonely, sea-sequestered isle.

Dost deem thyself the important one?
So thought each shadow gone before;
Each felt as, when its day was done,
The earth and skies need stand no more.

Then humbly spend the fleeting years,
That bear thee to the waiting gloom,
Content to share, with all thy peers,
The common hope beyond the tomb.

STATE FAIRS. The following table shows the place and time of holding State Fairs for the year 1853 in the following States:

Vermont,	Montpelier, Sept.	13, 14, 15,
Kentucky,	Lexington, "	13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
New York,	Saratoga, "	20, 21, 22, 23,
Ohio,	Dayton, "	20, 21, 22, 23.
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh, "	27, 28, 29, 30.
Michigan,	Detroit, "	28, 29, 30.
Wisconsin,	Watertown, Oct.	4, 5, 6, 7.

EFFECTS OF GUANO. A yankee lad whose father was a farmer, went into a barn to play a short time ago, and being detained a prisoner by a thunder storm, he fell asleep on a bag of guano. The old gentleman, when the storm was over, went into the farm yard to look after his son, and met a giant coming out of the barn.

"Hallo! who are you?" he cried, "what are you doing here?"

"Why, father," squeaked the Goliah, "it's me; don't you know Tommy?"

"You!" the astonished parent exclaimed; "why, why, Tom, how on the earth did you get stretched out so long in so short a time?"

"Why, father," replied the boy, looking down upon the gaping old man, "I slept upon them bags of guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together has done the business!"

CRETINISM IN ENGLAND. A new work has appeared on "Cretins and Idiots," in which it is stated that idiocy and goitree prevail in England to an uncredited extent, and that cretinism of the most undoubted kind exists there as truly as in the Alps and the Andes. Various parts of Yorkshire, Herefordshire, Derbyshire, Somersetshire, and many towns are afflicted in this manner. Settle, (in Yorkshire,) is one of the localities where cretinism prevails. In Siverdale there are eleven cretins in one family. Oldham is another afflicted place. At Chiselborough, Dr. Guggenbuhl, the Swiss physician, who has made the discovery of these facts, saw 32 cretins in a village of 300 inhabitants, a proportion of more than 10 per cent.

TICKLING. In Troy, last week, a young man was fined three dollars for tickling a married lady. The man pleaded common usage in justification; but the lady argued, (and she had the best of it,) that if it was common usage, it was not common right, and that every lady possessed the right of choosing her own tickler. *Republic.*

RAILROAD DAMAGES. The New York Tribune, of the 11th inst., says:

"The late accident on the Camden and Amboy railroad will cost that company some twenty or thirty thousand dollars in damages, and that now engrossing the public mind will in a like manner put the New Haven company to an expense of one to two hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that all who are injured by railroad accidents will in future prosecute the companies for damages, and the way to directors's conscience being through their pockets, reform may be eventually achieved."

A wit and a philosopher were once at sea, and a high swell rising, the philosopher seemed under great apprehension lest he should go to the bottom.

'Why,' observed the wit, 'That will suit your genius to a tittle. As for my part, you know that I am only for skimming the surface of things."

WINE REGION. A correspondent of one of the New York papers says that the region of the Mesilla Valley, which Gov. Lane has taken possession of by proclamation, is already celebrated for its unequaled grapes. This very territory which Mexico is attempting to take from us by force, after she has squandered the money we paid her for it, will produce as much, and probably more, wine and raisins than the Maderia Islands, and no whit inferior, if gathered and made with the same care and skill. The grand "wine State," of the Union nestles undeveloped in that quarter, and now that our citizens have begun to plant themselves there to cultivate its resources, and help join the Pacific States to their elder sisters through their settlements and roads, we must not abandon them.

A good woman called on Dr. B. one day, in a great deal of trouble, and complained that her son had swallowed a penny. "Pray madam," said the doctor, "was it a counterfeit," "No, sir,' certainly not,' was the reply. 'Then it will pass, of course,' rejoined the facetious physician.

INNOVATION. Mr. Gibson, an English sculptor at Rome, has made an innovation on the old rules, of the art, by tastefully coloring the hair and eyes of his Venus, giving a flesh tint to the body, and a colored border to the drapery. Most who see it are filled with admiration. Such, says an exchange, was undoubtedly the practice of the sculptors of antiquity, and Mr. Gibson deserves credit for his fearlessness in reviving it.

A chap out West was invited to take a hand at a game of "poker"—a fashionable game with gamblers on the Mississippi—but he refused, saying—"No, I thankee. I played poker all one summer, and I had to wear nankeen pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for that amusement since."

When the Governor of Ceylon was addressing a native prince, through an interpreter, in a high strain of courtly adultation, to each sentence the prince answered "Cadab." This was repeated so frequently as to induce the governor to inquire its meaning. "He means to say," answered the interpreter, "that your Excellency lies."

SLATE. The slate rock used for roofing rarely occurs in the United States. Great quantities are imported into this country from Wales. Much of the domestic supply has hitherto been obtained from a not very extensive quarry in Pennsylvania. The west has been mainly supplied from this home source. But recently discoveries of slate quarries have been made in Arkansas, which promise greatly to increase the supply.

MATRIMONIAL MODE OF PROVING INNOCENCE. The other day Mrs. Sniffkins, finding herself unwell, sent for the doctor, and declared her belief that she was "pizzenned," and that he (Sniffkins) "had done it." "I didn't do it!" shouted Sniffkins. "It's all gammon; she isn't pizzened. Prove it, doctor open her upon the spot—I'm willing."

COMMERCE. The city of Raleigh is improving. It has now become a forwarding station for the Spirits of Turpentine of several lower counties.

Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote of that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor, taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

Volcano Lake Erie—Wreck of Vessels—Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, May 20. A terrible gale prevailed on Lake Erie yesterday. The brig Ankre, from Chicago, with 11,000 bushels of corn was lost at Cleveland.

The propeller St. Joseph, and steamer America were both badly damaged going into Cleveland A fishing vessel was capsized off Cleveland, and toree persons were drowned.

The captain of the brig Montezuma reports passing a vessel capsized, and the crew clinging to the wreck. Owing to a heavy sea at the time, he was unable to render them any assistance, and the probability was that they would all be drowned.

Several other vessels are reported ashore below Buffalo and Cleveland, and it is apprehended that serious damage has ensued.

Storm at the West.

CINCINNATI, May 19. A tremendous storm visited this latitude yesterday evening. Many buildings were struck by lightning, and several houses were unroofed by the wind. The Madison packet Hoosier State and the Louisville packet Telegraph were considerably damaged.

County Court Clerkship.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 2d, 1853. 31—tc.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected, he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.
March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—tc.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.
April 28, 1853. 47—tc.

New and Fashionable Jewelry.

WE are receiving our new supply of Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Finger Rings, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, May 24, 1853. 53—

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.
PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853. 54—

By Parisen & King's Express.

A Fine lot of Silver Spoons and Plated Ware.
PALMER & RAMSEY.
May 24, 1853 54

A Fresh Supply of

BROWN, clarified, crushed and pulverized Sugars,
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffees,
Beef Tongues and Dried Beef,
Soda and Water, Butter and Sugar Crackers,
ALSO,
4 CASKS Scotch Ale, and London Brown Stout,
1 Port Wine, a superior article,
1 Claret Wine, St. Julien.
Received at P. MAHLERS & CO.

Travellers Going North.

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train, (which leaves Raleigh at 8 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.

Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.

For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston. JAS. B. TILGHMAN.
Agent G. & R. R. R. Co.
Office Greensville, R R., N. C.,
Gaston, May 17, 1853. 53—3m.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.
Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal.*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address
DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.
May 12th, 1853. 973—15th July.
☞ Weekly Register and Spirit of the Age copy.

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are informed that Certificates of Stock have been prepared, and are now ready for delivery. Stockholders resident in Petersburg will apply to Thos. White, of that place; those of Warren County, to N. T. Green, Warrenton; those of Granville, to Thomas Miller and John S. Eaton; those of Franklin, to John G. King; and the rest will be delivered at office. W. W. VASS, *Treas.*
Raleigh, May 18, 1553. 53—3t

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of
STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, pleasantly situated in the Western Ward in this City. Apply to
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS.
Raleigh, May 16, 1853. 52—

WANTED.—Immediately, three good Carriage Painters. The highest cash price will be given.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
P. S. Also a Wheel-maker.
Kinston, Lenoir, May 10, 1853. 51—1m.

A NEW and splendid lot of Paintings in Gilt Frames just received. Also a fresh supply of Oil Paints, Artists Brushes, Millboards, Stencil Brushes, &c. A fine assortment of Guitars, Violins, Banjos and Italian Strings received this day. Call and examine them.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
May 10, 1853. 46—

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, May 4, 1853.

RESOLVED that the Branch of this Bank, at Elizabeth City, be discontinued, from and after the first day of June, 1853.
By order of the Board of Directory.
C. DEWEY,
May 13, 1853. 52—6w.

SEGARS.—A small lot of choice Havana, for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE black Moleskin,
White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.
J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice,
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffe .
March 1, 1853. 29—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.
Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.
Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Salmon, Lobsters, Hallibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

A SECOND supply of Garden Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Another supply just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD
February 22d, 1853 —28

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

RECEIVED this day,
Apple Green Florence,
" " Marcelline,
" " French Crape.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 18th, 1853. 44—

Saddler, Forth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. et. Oznsburg.
Dec. 7, 1852. J. BROWN.
6—

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that one RANSOM POPE, late of the County of Chatham, stands charged with the murder of one Paris Pearce, in said County, and that the said Pope has fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Pope may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Chatham County.

DESCRIPTION.

Ransom Pope is described to be about thirty-five years of age, weighs about 180, and presents an athletic appearance, has light red hair, fair complexion, and grey eyes, is slow spoken, and about five feet ten inches high.

SEAL. Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 23rd da of April, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, jr., Private Secretary.
April 25th, 1853. 969—w5w.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undersigned being about to remove from the State for a time, offers for sale his farm at Beatties Ford, containing about 600 acres. Its situation for healthfulness, fertility, and beauty, is well known. It has every improvement for comfort that can be desired; as a location for mercantile business, a position for a Lawyer, (having six Court-Houses within a few hours journey;) or for a farmer it has great advantages. The buildings are of the most excellent character; a large Dwelling-House 50 ✕ 60 feet large, two stories high, and all proper out Houses pertaining thereto. A large and commodious Cotton Gin-House, a Store-House, a Saw and Grist-Mill.

He will sell also all the Household FURNITURE, and a portion of his Library. The furniture is of the most superior order, of the latest style, and has been well kept.

There is no better property in the State. He will also sell for cash, his valuable stock of SLAVES, twenty one in number, many of them choice and young; on the 1st of June next. He also will sell his stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

His cattle are of the improved Kentucky breed, procured at much expense and trouble. Also a large quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Hay and Bacon.

He also offers the balance of the stock of GOODS belonging to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, on the most advantageous terms.

All the above is offered at private sale, and if not sold privately, will be offered publicly on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Seldom is such property offered for sale, and great bargains may be expected. The title of said property to be placed beyond all question.

All persons indebted to me or to the late firm of Wheeler & Kerr, must make payments forthwith.

JOHN H. WHEELER.
Beatties Ford, Lincoln county, N. C., May 2, 1853.
[50—t1J.

The North Carolina Whig and Western Democrat, Charlotte; the Yorkville Remedy, Yorkville, S. C.; the North Carolina Argus, Wadesboro', will copy until 1st June and send accounts to J. H. W.

NEW FIRM AND NEW STORE,

In Forestville, N. C.

THE subscribers having bought the Store-House and lot lately occupied by Owen and Williams and entered into co-partnership under the firm of

JONES & CRENSHAW,

for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public that they are now receiving their

Spring and Summer Supply of Goods;

bought with the utmost care by the senior partner, and upon the most favorable terms. We shall give our personal attention to the Store, endeavoring to please, and to cash and punctual customers we will sell GOOD BARGAINS.

We solicit an examination of our well selected Stock (which we will regularly replenish,) and hope to merit and share liberally of public patronage. Call and judge for yourself and oblige,

WILLIE D. JONES,
WM. M. CRENSHAW.
Forestville, April 1, 1853. 969—w4w

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmerelts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do, Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do, Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

SAM'L M. WILSON. | GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

Fine Table Cutlery.—One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.
April 25, 1853. 47—

STRAYED,

FROM Johnson Busbee's, a few days since, a dark bay MARE, some eight or nine years old, one hind foot slightly white, and foretop recently trimmed. She formerly belonged to Mr. Estis, near Henderson. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery at Raleigh, or for information of her whereabouts.
May 13th, 1853. 51—

University of North Carolina.

THE examination of the classes will begin on Monday the 23d May, and continue until the College Commencement on Thursday, the 2d day of June next.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceding Commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their personal attendance during the whole period of the examination.

The Committee for 1853 is as follows:
His Excellency, David S. Reid, Pres't Ex-Officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of College.
William J. Alexander,
William H Battle,
James W. Bryan,
Henry *S. Clarke*,
Daniel W. Courts,
John R. Donnell,
William A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassel,
Samuel P. Hill,
James C. Johnson,
Cadwallader Jones, Jr.
Andrew Joyner,
Matthias E. *Manly*,
Giles *Mebane*,
George C. Mendenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Walter L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.
May 8, 1853. 49—

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair
Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!
NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

Medical Society of the State of N. C.

THE next annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec Sect'y.
April 2. 40—tmw.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a decree of Wake Court of Equity, at Spring Term, 1853, I shall offer for sale on Friday, the 3d day of June next, at Stricklands Store in Wake County, a tract of land owned by the late Berry Bunn containing about four hundred and eighteen acres and lying on the west-side of Moccasin Creek and bounded by the lands of Code Bunn and others; also on the same day two tracts of land in Franklin County, one containing about sixty acres, adjoining the lands of Obediah Strickland and others, and the other on Moccasin Creek containing by estimation three hundred and seventy two acres. The two last named tracts to be sold on the premises.

Terms of sale six and twelve months credit, bond and good security required.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. M.
April 28, 1853. 47—

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff*.
Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer ware, at HARDING'S.
May 9th, 1853. 50—

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

MR. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of
100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

To the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.

pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

Commissioner's Office.

THE undersigned has beeff appointed Commissioner for the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and expects to receive the same appointment for other of the western and southwestern States. He is prepared to take the Probate of all Deeds, Powers of Attorney and other intruments of writing to be used in those States. Also Depositions to be readinany of their Courts.

As Notary Public, having a seal of office, he can take the Probate of Instruments of writing to be used in most of the States of the Union.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 20th, 1853. 47—1m.

NOTICE.

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, on the night of Sunday, the 10th instant, Two Grey Horses, of medium size, one large Horse Mule, and a small one year old Mule—the mules both sorrels.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and should any person take them up they will be suitably renumerated. JOHN T. KENNEDY.
Goldsboro' April 21, 1853. 47—wtf.

NORTH Carolina, Wake County—
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.

Ordered that a special term of the Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the 3d Monday of June next, and that the Sheriff summon 48 free holders to attend said Court as Jurors.

R. P. FINCH, Clerk.
April 19, 1853. 45—4w.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, April 18, 1853,

Just Received,

3,000 PRINCIPE; 3,000 Regalias; 3,000 short Havannah, all genuine imported Cigars;
3,000 Domestic of different brands.
500 lbs chewing Tobacco; 300 lbs smoking Tobacco.
F. MAHLER & Co.
May 4, 1853. 48—

Robinson's Shoes.

A GENERAL assortment Walking Shoes and Slippers,
Childrens, Misses, and Ladies Goat Bootees.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at HENRY KIEM'S.

SUPERIOR READY MADE.
DAILY ARRIVALS AT HARDINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, 200 pairs Superior Fancy Cassemere Pants.
March 31st, 1853. 39—

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
May 6th, 1853 49—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS.
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1853. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

The Best Work on Fruit Trees ever Published.

THE FRUIT GARDEN, a Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Prunning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens, the selection af suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, treatment of Diseases, destruction of Insects, description and uses of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards one hundred and fifty Figures, representing different parts of Trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, Designs for Plantations, and Implements, &c. by P. Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York, 1 vol. 12 mo. 3d edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices*.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the

GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE
BEAUTFUL,

and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.

Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"

EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Fefinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch. Arrow Root, &c.
Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.

By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.
April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS,

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond; and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D. TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va.. }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

WM. B. PARISEN has this day associated with him, in the Express business, JAS. H. KING, Esq., and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of PARISEN & KING.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1853.

THE subscribers having bought out the entire interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, the business hereafter will be conducted by Messrs. PARISEN & KING, at present No 2 Vesey street.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of my entire interest in the Express business, heretofore known as "Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express," I take pleasure in recommending to the community at large, the enterprising gentlemen composing the firm of Messrs. PARISEN & KING, who have assumed that business as Express Forwarders. LEVI DODGE.